

SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL

STANFORD, KY., AUGUST 11, 1893

W. P. WALTON.

6 OR 8 PAGES.
EVERY FRIDAY.**DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**
For Representative,
HARVEY HELM.

The president's message, which we give in full on our 6th page, is short, sharp and decisive. It indigines in no ornamental or useless words, but like the doctor of medicine, who having thoroughly diagnosed the case, prescribes the remedy for the ills that affect the material body, so Dr. Cleveland, with equal confidence and precision, having carefully examined the case, suggests the cure for the evils that menace the body politic. He regards the compulsory silver purchase law as the source of our financial troubles and after stating the case in the clearest and most concise manner possible, urges Congress to repeal it at once. There is no partisan appeal in the paper. It is brave and patriotic, not even charging the republicans with the passage of the bill, as it might have done, but simply referring to it as "a true between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative." Experience has shown that the law is a miserable and costly makeshift whose unconditional repeal is imperatively demanded by the financial interests of the country. This done, the president urges an earnest effort toward tariff reform, for which the people at the last election, by their votes, so clearly spoke and for the consideration of which he intended to call congress together in September, had not the financial conditions caused him to convene it at an earlier date. Except by the wild-eyed silverites, the message is received with a commendation and satisfaction rarely exhibited for a state paper. It is worth your careful perusal. Read it and you will form an even higher opinion of the great man who wrote it.

White capping has gotten such a black eye in Indiana that it is sure to lapse into innocuous desuetude, just as knukluxing did in the South for the same reason. The reception given the white caps by the Conrad Brothers in Mosquito Bottom, when seven were killed and others wounded, will go far towards stopping a business, which was often used to gratify personal resentments. When a resort to mob law is rendered absolutely necessary by the heinousness of the crime and the uncertainty of punishment by the regular methods, it should be done in broad day light and with uncovered faces.

Mr. WATTERSON says he would not walk around the corner to elect or defeat Judge Lindsay or to elect or defeat Gov. McCreary, or anybody else, which leads Editor Knott to remark that he is afraid to meet Gus Straus in one direction, or come across the office of the Post in the other. We are left to suppose that if he turn up Green street Gus will tackle him for a game of poker and if he perambulate up Fourth the Post and its irreverent editor would put such a bad taste in his mouth that even the champagne and the sherry of the Pen-dennis could not remove.

THERE is weeping and wailing among the employees of the L. & N. because of a sweeping reduction in their salaries. President Smith has issued an order that the pay of all officers who have heretofore received a monthly salary of \$333.33 or over is reduced 20 per cent and all others 10 per cent. This action is rendered necessary by the falling off in business and the close money market. As the president gets a cool \$7,000 clipped from his salary, the smaller fry accept the reduction with more grace than they would if the order were not general.

KENTUCKY will have a hanging to-day. Great pity she can't have a hundred. Henry Hall, the modern Cain, who slew his brother over a game of cards, will pay the penalty that ought always to follow murder, at Pikeville. Gov. Brown says after a careful examination of the case that the jury could not have done otherwise than to have found a verdict of death as there were no extenuating circumstances whatever.

With his usual good luck, Gov. McCreary's name was called early in the drawing for seats in the House and he secured a choice one at the aisle, where he will always be in range of the speaker's eye. Speaking of the message, the governor said: "Mr. Cleveland can always be depended on to say the right thing at the right time. His message meets the case exactly."

DR. WALTON, pension agent for Kentucky, says there have been 325 suspensions from his rolls so far. Let the good work continue. There are thousands who ought not to be on the pension lists, who, though able to earn a livelihood, are living in idleness at the expense of the government.

NEWSY NOTES.

Ex-Collector Attila Cox has been appointed receiver of the Louisville, St. Louis & Texas railroad.

Alfred Story, editor of Harper's Young People, died at St. Luke's hospital, New York, of typhoid fever.

The Louisville Mozart Music Hall was nearly destroyed by fire, causing much loss to the firms and poor families who occupied it.

Private Laugherty, of the Fort Anderson garrison, was assassinated Monday night by Coal Creek miners while he was leaving a house of ill-fame.

The official list of the new House of Representatives gives the democrats 220, republicans 126, third party 9. There is one vacancy, making the whole number 356.

The Bank of Big Stone Gap has suspended. A steady draw of its deposits from \$290,000 to \$15,000 and a falling off in its loans of \$225,000 caused it to suspend.

Judge W. B. Fleming, of Louisville, has been appointed Chief of the Law and Contract Division of the Treasury Department, an important and desirable position.

The gold reserve in the National Treasury continues to increase, being now \$102,291,485. The surplus is decreasing, however, the net balance being \$15,939,722.

The Board of Health of Escambia county, Fla., has announced that two deaths from yellow fever have occurred in Pensacola. The announcement created a panic and 1,500 people left once.

Lindsey Pickeral and Jim Miller assaulted Will Harlan, at Tompkinsville, because he was in the sheriff's posse that arrested members of the Rockbridge gang, but they won't do so any more. He shot both of them through the body and they were dying at last accounts.

The caucus of the free coinage members of Congress was attended by about 100. A resolution was adopted pledging their support to a bill "repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman act, and concurrently providing for the free and untrammeled coinage of silver, with full legal tender quality on such a ratio as will provide and maintain the parity between gold and silver."

Lincoln County Teachers' Institute.

The institute opened Tuesday as per adjournment and after being lead in prayer by N. W. Hughes, minutes were read. The attendance not being full, by suggestion of the conductor the query box was opened, having been laid over from the preceding day. Spelling was

now introduced by the conductor and the various teachers aired their numerous methods of conducting this exercise, both orally and written. Reading was then introduced by N. W. Hughes, principally reading from text books. Many teachers propounded questions, which brought out the attention and work of the body.

Recess being over, the following were made honorary members: J. B. O'Bannon, Leslie Bosley and Mrs. J. M. Hubbard.

The subject of compound numbers was introduced by M. J. Brough, further illuminated by the conductor and many members of the meeting. Having closed this subject the query box was opened and contents examined.

After singing, roll was called and the remaining questions in query box read, when H. S. Young brought before the teachers percentage, which was well done.

Dr. Carpenter, by invitation, delivered a short, sensible and instructive talk on the Eye, which held the institute quite attentively during the continuance of said talk. Before adjourning for recess the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved.—That the thanks of the teachers of Lincoln County, in convention assembled, at Stanford, Ky., Aug. 8th, 1893, are due and are hereby tendered to Dr. Carpenter for his excellent, appropriate and instructive address on the Anatomy of the Eye.

Recess being over, the institute again resumed work by having geography presented by Mrs. Eubanks, which was extended instructively, bringing out many remarks from both conductor and teachers, causing many to view the work in quite a different light than formerly, much to their advantage.

Supt. W. F. McClary opened Wednesday morning's session by calling around him the organ of several of the teachers, who gave us some good music, after which Conductor Grinstead read from Holy Writ and Bro. Cook held communication with the throne of grace, when the conductor read a paper on Teachers and Teaching, in which he neatly, slyly and thoroughly dissected many of his hearers, yet bearing on no particular one. The subject of Text-books was introduced by Brough and discussed by Mrs. Eubanks, Misses L. Lewis, Kate Blaine, Mrs. Hendricks, Messrs. N. W. Hughes, M. D. Hughes, C. M. Young, H. S. Young, J. Elder, Bastin, G. W. Curtis and others.

At this point of work Miss Emma Knox, of Danville, was made an honorary member and welcomed by the teachers.

Common Fractions were introduced by Mr. Holmes, who took the place of C. M. Young, to whom the subject was originally assigned, he failing to come to the front. Same discussed by M. D.

Hughes, H. S. Young, Conductor Grinstead, Miss Knox, who struck the proper key note on the subject in a few words containing much good sense and deep meaning. Grinstead then extended the subject elaborately, being assisted by H. S. Young, M. D. Hughes, Miss Mary Kay and others. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

Opened with music, after which query box was opened and many interesting questions were asked. Then penmanship was introduced and several questions asked and answered; also many letters analyzed, the teachers giving dat-terating attention.

Prof. Grinstead now took up lun-tilatives and by the assistance of the body assembled extended the subject so extensively that all seemed thoroughly satisfied.

H. S. Young came to the front and presented and handled Mental Arithmetic satisfactorily, so much so that Miss Anna Reid, Miss Cook, Miss Lewis, Mr. Crees, Miss Thurmond, Miss Knox, Mr. Brough, Mr. Holmes, Miss Georgia Lewis and the conductor, being enthused upon the matter, aired their opinions.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Opened at appointed time with music by the members. Devotional exercises by Rev. W. E. Arnold. Supt. Rawlings, of Boyle county was made an honorary member. When the query box was opened it was found to contain but few questions, which were soon disposed of.

Interest and percentage having been assigned to C. H. Holmes, but being absent in attendance on the resolution committee, was excused and Mr. Brough was called to the board by the conductor and he proceeded to open the subject, when the body becoming interested went to work with enthusiasm, result being many different methods were aired.

School exhibitions were introduced and discussed by H. S. and C. M. Young, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Ping, Miss West, Miss Georgia Lewis, Mr. Willis. The subject naturally drifted into closing exhibitions. Miss Helen Thurmond gave it a thrust from which it did not wholly recover. Prof. Huhard gave us quite a good talk and Superintendent Rawlings came to the front and lead the institute captive.

Recess having been indulged in, the institute resumed work, taking up the subject of Difficult Points in English Grammar by the conductor who diagrammed and analyzed everything presented in such a manner as to render satisfaction to all, visitors and teachers. Adjourned until 1:15.

AFTERNOON.

Opened in the usual manner, when the conductor read the second part of a paper continued from Tuesday, when the roll was called and many teachers received the reward due to tardiness.

Text Books on Civics was introduced by Mr. Brough, seconded by Mr. Grinstead followed by Supt. J. W. Rawlings, who, upon being introduced, opened with such a rich, racy, rattling sound, deep and instructive speech, as to draw all around him spell-bound throughout the whole, regretting when the closing came. Immediately followed Prof. T. E. Cleland, of Pontiac, Ill., and now located as principal High School, Springfield, Ky., who gave quite an instructive, sensible and plain speech, which came like a drink of ice water to the palate, tasting of the rich champagne. Passing to the next subject, Dr. O'Bannon gave the institute quite an enlightening talk on Phycological Anatomy, which put many a head to thinking, bringing home many a digression from the right. The following resolutions were passed with a whiz by the institute. Closed for recess.

Resolved. That the thanks of the teachers of Lincoln County in convention assembled, at Stanford, Ky., Aug. 9, are evidently due and are hereby tendered to Supt. J. W. Rawlings for his timely, exhaustive, instructive and excellent address upon civics, thus making clear to our minds the obscure points in certain portions of the subject and enthusing us in the art of teaching the same.

2. That the heartfelt thanks of the teachers of Lincoln county in institute assembled are due and are hereby tendered to Dr. O'Bannon for his practical and instructive address on Phycology and Physiology.

3. That the thanks of the Lincoln County Teachers Association, assembled in Stanford, are due and are hereby tendered Prof. Cleland for his able, instructive and entertaining lecture on civics.

Recess closing, proceeded to the spelling contest.

Programme for Friday—Opening roll call; Recapitulation of weekly work; School discipline; Reports of Committees; Outlook of Public Schools; Farewells and Goodbyes. Adjourned until Friday 9:15.

M. J. Brough, Secretary.
GEORGIA LEWIS, Assistant.

SNAP SHOTS.

If Prof. Brough drops off a head every day, pray how long does the supply last. Sugar Grove drew a prize in the way of a K(tay). It must be a capital, judging from the size.

The institute is a most decided success. There are several teachers from adjoining counties in attendance and great interest is manifested. Our excellent conductor has succeeded in bringing the young teachers to the front, which is quite an improvement over last year's institute.

Mrs. J. F. Gover, one of Lincoln county's most accomplished ex-teachers, brightened the assembly by her presence yesterday.

Financial :- Distress

Is the predicament in which our Grand and Glorious Republic finds itself, with innumerable

BANKS : "BUSTING,"

Every day, for which at present there seems to be no relief, and under the existing circumstances it be-hooves us all to

SAVE EVERY DOLLAR

Possible by economizing in every conceivable way, and since money saved is money made, you would do well by coming at once to the

LOUISVILLE : STORE,

To purchase Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c., and we will save you at least 25 per cent. on all goods. Don't take our word for it, but come and examine goods and prices and convince yourself that you can easily save enough by buying from us to purchase a round-trip

Ticket to The Great World's Fair.

Seize this Golden Opportunity to secure Unparalleled Bargains.

THE : LOUISVILLE : STORE.

A. URBANSKY, Proprietor.

VAPOR - STOVES.

REFERENCES.—W. A. Slaymaker, A. G. Huffman, J. C. McClary, J. W. Perin, J. W. Wallace, John Newland, J. N. Menefee, E. G. Waller, Wm. Rice, W. C. Abbott, T. B. Meals, B. K. Wearen, W. G. Ramey, A. J. Earp.

Every one guaranteed. Special inducements now offered.

W. H. WEAREN & CO.

Great Clearance Sale.

I want to reduce my large stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and offer them at prices never so low. Call and examine the stock.

Ladies' watches former price \$50 now \$40.00;

Ladies' watches former price \$35 now \$27.00;

Ladies' watches former price \$25 now \$17.50.

Solid Silver Spoons, Plated Spoons, Plated Knives and forks all at the

SAME : SWEEPING : REDUCTION.

This sale will be made for CASH. Bring the money along with you.

A. R. PENNY.

**BLIZZARD ICE CHESTS,
THE BEST MADE.****WATER : COOLERS,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Call and see them before buying. Every thing in the grocery line for sale cheap.

FARRIS & HARDIN.

H. B. KING.

GEORGE H. PREWITT.

KING & PREWITT.

MORELAND, KY.,

We have opened up a nice line of

Dry Goods, Notions, Dress Goods, Clothing**Boots, Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Hardware,**

We paid spot cash for these goods bought them where we could get the most for the least money. Hardware was bought in car load lots, which enables us to make very low prices. Salt 7-bu. \$1.50.

Terms cash or country produce. Give us a call. We will save you money.

We are opening up a splendid line of Millinery.

We have 11 yearling Southdown Bucks and 18 Buck Lambs, all thoroughbred, for sale.

KING & PREWITT.

TRUNKS !

In Square or round top, zinc or canvas;

VALISES

—And—

TELESCOPES,

In canvas, rubber or leather.

H. J. McROBERTS.

SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL

STANFORD, KY., - AUGUST 11, 1893

W. P. WALTON.

THE WORLD'S FAIR, AND AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

The Queen & Crescent Route, widely known as the road running the "Final Trains in the South," is in the field to carry everybody from the South to the World's Fair at Chicago. No part of the Southern country is left uncarried by this great railway and its connections. The Through Car System is an admirable exposition of the wonderful capabilities of American railroading. From New Orleans through Sleeping Cars daily, morning and evening, carrying its passengers by Cincinnati or Louisville, as they may select.

From Shreveport, Vicksburg and Jackson another Through Sleeping Car Line comes to join and become a part of the magnificent Vicksburg Through Trains, which, passing through Birmingham and the famous Wills Valley of Alabama, is joined at Chattanooga by the train from Jacksonville, Fla., Brunswick and Atlanta, Ga., over the R. T. V. & G. R. Y., and proceeds north over the beautiful Cincinnati Southern, through the grandest natural scenery and most attractive historical country in the world, to Oakdale, where another magnificent Pullman Car is received, coming from the Richmond & Danville system from Charleston, S. C., through Columbia, S. C., the beautiful French Broad country, and Asheville, C., and Knoxville, Tenn.

The time to Chicago is made so as to afford the most convenient hours for departures from the principal cities and arrival in Chicago.

Passengers can purchase tickets good over one line north of the river, and returning via another if they desire a varable route without extra charge. Or they can go via Cincinnati, returning via Louisville, or vice versa.

Round trip tickets on sale at reduced rates. Agents of the Chicago Line will be pleased to assist in looking up rooms or accommodations for visitors to the Fair.

Everything that an almost perfect system can do to deserve the praise and patronage of the traveling public has been provided. Any of the Agents of the companies named below will cheerfully give all possible information and assistance:

R. H. Garrett, New Orleans, La.; L. Hardy, Vicksburg, Miss.; J. R. McGregor, Birmingham, Ala.; E. T. Charlton, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. D. Coates, Junction City, Ky.; or D. G. Edwards, Cincinnati, O.

...IF YOU ARE GOING....

NORTH OR WEST.



Is the line for you, sis?

Double Daily Trains

Make close connections at

LOUISVILLE And CINCINNATI

For all points.

THROUGH TICKETS SOLD.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

For any information, apply to

JOE'S RICE, Agent,

Or, W. W. PENN, Trav. Pass. Agent,

Junction City, Ky.

N & W Norfolk & Western R.R.

Schedule June 4, 1893

LEAVE NORTON DAILY

11:05 a.m. for Graham, Bluefield, Pocahontas Division, and all stations Blue Top and Pocahontas Division.

3:00 p.m., for Bluefield, Radford, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Richmond and Petersburg, Staunton, Charlottesville, and Roanoke, North and South, and all stations from Lynchburg to Richmond.

Trains for Pocahontas, Pohatcong, and Goodwill via Bluefield daily 1:10 a.m., 3:00 p.m., 6:05 p.m. and 10:50 p.m.

Leave Bluefield 6:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. daily for Kenova, 8:00 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 3:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m.

Additional trains for Welch and intermediate stations on Elk River leave Bluefield 1:15 p.m. daily.

Trains arrive at Norton from the East daily at 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

For further information as to schedules, rates &c., apply to agents of Norfolk & Western Rail road or to W. B. BEVILLE,

Gen. Pass. Agt., Roanoke, Va.

M. F. BRAZIL,

Trav. Pass. Agent.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.

Washington, Philadelphia Baltimore, New York,

And all other Eastern Cities.

Shortest Line between Louisville, Lexington and Eastern Points.

IN EFFECT NOV. 1, 1893

EAST BOUND. Lve. Lexington

Atlantic Express No. 22, daily..... 7:30 a.m.
Midland Accommodation, No. 26, ex. Sun. 1:40 p.m.
Vestibuled Express, No. 24, daily..... 6:10 p.m.
Mt. Sterling Accm., No. 28, ex. Sun..... 5:25 p.m.

WEST BOUND. Arr. Lexington:

Louisville Accm., No. 27, ex. Sun..... 7:35 a.m.
Louisville Express No. 21, daily..... 12:40 p.m.
Lexington Accm., No. 25, ex. Sun..... 4:30 p.m.
Vestibuled Express No. 23, daily..... 6:10 p.m.

Solid Vestibuled Trains with Dining Cars. No bus transfers.

Through Sleepers from Lexington without change.

H. L. FULLER, C. H. RYAN,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Washington, D. C., Cincinnati.

BEST IN QUALITY.

BEST IN QUALITY.

WORMS!

WHITE'S CREAM

VERMIFUGE

FOR 20 YEARS

Has led all Worm Remedies.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Prepared by RICHARDSON MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS.

SUMMER FOOTWEAR.

Russet Leather in the Van of Light Colored Shoes.

The Most Comfortable Walking Boot for Women—The New Ubiquitous Tip Soon to Make Its Exit—The Latest in Buckles.

This year, our Columbian year, has given fresh impetus, if any were needed, to tan or russet leather for footwear. It was a happy thought which brought this serviceable color into use, and it needed no reason to be better than its great practicability and perfect adaptability for both country and town. It was introduced, however, like many another most excellent and sensible thing has been, as a fad, and one that it was almost expected would pass away with the heat and dust of a summer or two. But it seems destined to a place all the year round as a comfortable walking boot suitable for sea-side and mountain wear, and none the less appropriate for young ladies who enjoy a brisk walk through the park and over the country roads when the brown leaves rustle and the air is keen with frost.

Just now, I am told, every girl who orders a pair of "linchiers" wants them made a little easy so that they shall be perfectly comfortable for the Chicago fair, for who goes to the fair must do a good deal of walking and standing under any circumstances. From observation it is foretold that a Chicago crowd will be a russet-footed

mob. The "linchier" is a recent and comfortable cut for a boot and calls for rather a low heel with sole adapted to the needs of a pedestrian of more or less ambition. A little more dressy, perhaps, is the regular walking boot, cut with a straight foxing. With neat tips and Piccadilly toes they are about as natty as anything in sloe leather could be.

While in the making of russet boots every point of neatness is considered that obtains in dress boots there is one point of difference that must not be overlooked—your russet boots must lace up the front, and may not button at the side, as do your patent leathers or your French calf walking boots. Russia leather is the correct article, and it is so soft and pliable, taking the finish and keeping it so well, even improving in color as it is worn, that it takes immediate precedence over other leathers for russet boots and shoes.

The "linchier" is a recent and comfortable cut for a boot and calls for rather a low heel with sole adapted to the needs of a pedestrian of more or less ambition. A little more dressy, perhaps, is the regular walking boot, cut with a straight foxing. With neat tips and Piccadilly toes they are about as natty as anything in sloe leather could be.

While in the making of russet boots every point of neatness is considered that obtains in dress boots there is one point of difference that must not be overlooked—your russet boots must lace up the front, and may not button at the side, as do your patent leathers or your French calf walking boots. Russia leather is the correct article, and it is so soft and pliable, taking the finish and keeping it so well, even improving in color as it is worn, that it takes immediate precedence over other leathers for russet boots and shoes.

The "linchier" is a recent and comfortable cut for a boot and calls for rather a low heel with sole adapted to the needs of a pedestrian of more or less ambition. A little more dressy, perhaps, is the regular walking boot, cut with a straight foxing. With neat tips and Piccadilly toes they are about as natty as anything in sloe leather could be.

While in the making of russet boots every point of neatness is considered that obtains in dress boots there is one point of difference that must not be overlooked—your russet boots must lace up the front, and may not button at the side, as do your patent leathers or your French calf walking boots. Russia leather is the correct article, and it is so soft and pliable, taking the finish and keeping it so well, even improving in color as it is worn, that it takes immediate precedence over other leathers for russet boots and shoes.

The "linchier" is a recent and comfortable cut for a boot and calls for rather a low heel with sole adapted to the needs of a pedestrian of more or less ambition. A little more dressy, perhaps, is the regular walking boot, cut with a straight foxing. With neat tips and Piccadilly toes they are about as natty as anything in sloe leather could be.

While in the making of russet boots every point of neatness is considered that obtains in dress boots there is one point of difference that must not be overlooked—your russet boots must lace up the front, and may not button at the side, as do your patent leathers or your French calf walking boots. Russia leather is the correct article, and it is so soft and pliable, taking the finish and keeping it so well, even improving in color as it is worn, that it takes immediate precedence over other leathers for russet boots and shoes.

The "linchier" is a recent and comfortable cut for a boot and calls for rather a low heel with sole adapted to the needs of a pedestrian of more or less ambition. A little more dressy, perhaps, is the regular walking boot, cut with a straight foxing. With neat tips and Piccadilly toes they are about as natty as anything in sloe leather could be.

While in the making of russet boots every point of neatness is considered that obtains in dress boots there is one point of difference that must not be overlooked—your russet boots must lace up the front, and may not button at the side, as do your patent leathers or your French calf walking boots. Russia leather is the correct article, and it is so soft and pliable, taking the finish and keeping it so well, even improving in color as it is worn, that it takes immediate precedence over other leathers for russet boots and shoes.

The "linchier" is a recent and comfortable cut for a boot and calls for rather a low heel with sole adapted to the needs of a pedestrian of more or less ambition. A little more dressy, perhaps, is the regular walking boot, cut with a straight foxing. With neat tips and Piccadilly toes they are about as natty as anything in sloe leather could be.

While in the making of russet boots every point of neatness is considered that obtains in dress boots there is one point of difference that must not be overlooked—your russet boots must lace up the front, and may not button at the side, as do your patent leathers or your French calf walking boots. Russia leather is the correct article, and it is so soft and pliable, taking the finish and keeping it so well, even improving in color as it is worn, that it takes immediate precedence over other leathers for russet boots and shoes.

The "linchier" is a recent and comfortable cut for a boot and calls for rather a low heel with sole adapted to the needs of a pedestrian of more or less ambition. A little more dressy, perhaps, is the regular walking boot, cut with a straight foxing. With neat tips and Piccadilly toes they are about as natty as anything in sloe leather could be.

While in the making of russet boots every point of neatness is considered that obtains in dress boots there is one point of difference that must not be overlooked—your russet boots must lace up the front, and may not button at the side, as do your patent leathers or your French calf walking boots. Russia leather is the correct article, and it is so soft and pliable, taking the finish and keeping it so well, even improving in color as it is worn, that it takes immediate precedence over other leathers for russet boots and shoes.

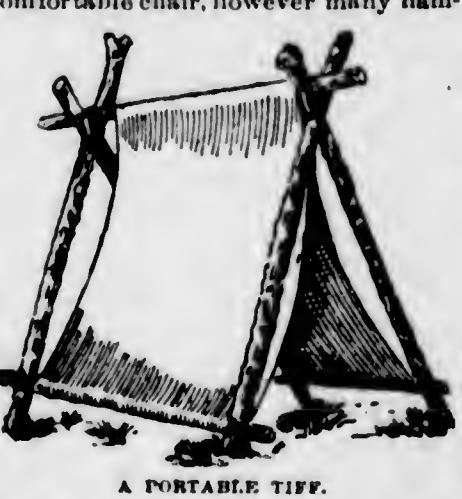
The "linchier" is a recent and comfortable cut for a boot and calls for rather a low heel with sole adapted to the needs of a pedestrian of more or less ambition. A little more dressy, perhaps, is the regular walking boot, cut with a straight foxing. With neat tips and Piccadilly toes they are about as natty as anything in sloe leather could be.

The "linchier" is a recent and comfortable cut for a boot and calls for rather a low heel with sole adapted to the needs of a pedestrian of more or less ambition. A little more dressy, perhaps, is the regular walking boot, cut with a straight foxing. With neat tips and Piccadilly toes they are about as natty as anything in sloe leather could be.

THE LOVERS' TIFF.

A Seat That Can Be Tucked Under the Strap of a Valise.

The lovers' tiff is a double canvas chair in which two individuals sit back to back. It should be made with such generous proportions, however, that the two may make up after the quarrel. When one goes to the shore or mountains he dreads to leave behind every comfortable chair, however many ham-



A PORTABLE TIFF.

mocks are packed, while it is equally impossible to carry them. But the lovers' tiff anybody can enjoy because it goes everywhere merely tucked under the strap of a satchel. In fact, only the bare canvas is carried. When the camp ground is reached four poles are quickly cut and set up and three short pieces bound to them Indian style by heavy cords. Then the middle of the canvas is secured to the top cross bar, and either end to the bottom pieces. The poles should be a trifle heavier than bean poles, and eight feet long; the cross sticks four feet. Plunged into the sod an inch, the legs of this chair never spread. It may be used on the veranda with comfort, if a light straddle be made to connect the two lower cross bars.—American Agriculturist.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

ETHER will take out water marks from silk.

A LITTLE paraffine rubbed on screws will make them enter wood more easily.

MANIAS muslin or printed frilled curtains are effective bedroom draperies and are much sought after by reason of their artistic coloring.

NERVOUS headaches may be greatly relieved by the application of hot water to the temples and the back of the neck, particularly if a hot foot bath is used at the same time.

BRAIDS should be cleaned at least once a week. Alcohol, spirits of turpentine, benzine or roses will generally remove all ordinary spots on this metal. The final cleansing and polishing should be done with powdered rotten-stone, oil and chamois skin.

There is only one right way to clean wall paper, and that is with a week-long loaf of bread cut in halves. Begin at the top of the wall and wipe downward with the crust side of the loaf, making the stroke a half yard or so in length. Never rub crosswise or upwards, but always downward. Generally after this operation the paper will look as good as new.

A pair of delicately tinted cheese cloth in Nile green crumpled up carelessly as a table center, under a glass bowl of cool water lilies, is as pretty a thing as eyes can rest on. If you get an artistic example you can "imitate" it with a stitch here and there to an underlying square of white cotton crinoline, so that it will be always ready while its freshness lasts.

HOW TO BREATHE.

A Knowledge Possessed by Scarcely One Person in a Hundred.

Comparatively few people pay much if any attention to their breathing. They generally regard this as one of the automatic movements of the body, like the beating of the heart and circulation of the blood, which in a healthy body regulate themselves without taking thought about them. If men and women were each day employed at work in the open air that will exercise the muscles of arms, shoulders and the upper portion of their bodies, this carelessness about breathing may do little harm. The work will compel the person doing it to take full breaths of fresh air, and this of itself is sufficient to give the lungs the natural expansion that they need. But there are millions who do not work in the open air, and a large part of these scarcely exercise the upper parts of their bodies. For all such, attention to correct breathing is the very first condition of health, for upon deep, full breathing must depend the healthful beating of the heart that is required to keep up active circulation of the blood.—Good Housekeeping.

Pennsylvania Apple Butter.

A good supply of apple butter is a great comfort in winter time. Boil down new cider to half. Pare, cut and core equal quantities of sweet apples or pears. Put the sweet apples in a kettle to soften a little first, as they are the hardest. Add enough boiled cider to cool them. After boiling half an hour, stirring often, put in the sour apples and add more boiled cider, with molasses to sweeten moderately. Boil until tender, stirring to prevent burning. Pack in firkins or stone jars for winter use.

Hedgerows in a New Role.

Country cousins who receive visits from city relatives this summer are warned to put their blue and white homespun bedspreads under lock and key. Since these once-despised articles became the fashion for portières—and very effective they are, too, and respected by artistic taste—country houses are being stripped of them as they were of blue Canton ware and mahogany furniture.

How the Japanese Arrange Flowers.

The Japanese secure the fine pines their flowers have when arranged by putting them in sand instead of water. The beauty of the stems is, however, lost by this arrangement, and the flowers fade sooner.

TABLE DECORATIONS.

Novel Ideas Carried Out at Home and Abroad.

A Luncheon Where All the Decorative Effect Was Produced by Flimsy Paper—Table Ornamentations for a Dinner.



EO. STREETER was in Paris, because he hoped and expected to meet Alfred Davison there. He knew that Davison was going to be in Paris for at least a fortnight, and he had a particular reason for wishing to come across him in the streets of Paris rather than in the streets of London.

Streeter was a young author who had published several books, and who was getting along as well as could be expected, until suddenly he met a check. The check was only a check as far as his own self-esteem was concerned; for it did not in the least retard the sale of his latest book, but rather appeared to increase it. The check was unexpected, for where he had looked for a censure he received a blow. The blow was so well placed, and so vigorous, that at first it stunned him. Then he became unreasonably angry. He resolved to strike back.

The review of his book in the *Argus* was vigorously severe, and perhaps what maddened him more than anything else was the fact that, in spite of his self-esteem, he realized the truth of the criticism. If his books had been less successful, or if he had been newer as an author, he might possibly have set himself out to profit by the keen thrusts given him by the *Argus*. He might have remembered that although Tennyson struck back at Christopher North, calling him rusty, crusty and musty, yet the poet eliminated from later editions all blemishes which musty Christopher had pointed out.

Streeter resolved to strike back with something more tangible than a sarcastic verse. He quite admitted, even to himself, that a critic had every right to criticize—that was what he was for; but he proclaimed that a man who pretended to be an author's friend and who praised his books to his face had no right to go behind his back and pen a criticism so scathing as that which appeared in the *Argus*. For Streeter knew that Alfred Davison had written the criticism in the *Argus*, and Davison had pretended to be his friend; and had pretended, as well, that he had a great admiration for Streeter's books.

As Streeter walked down the Boulevard des Italiens he saw, seated in front of a cafe, the man whom he hoped to meet; and, furthermore, he was pleased to see that he had a friend with him. The recognition of author and critic was mutual.

"Hello, Streeter!" cried Davison; "when did you come over?"

"I left London yesterday," answered Streeter.

"Then sit down and have something with us," said Davison, cordially. "Streeter, this is my friend Harmon. He is an exile and a resident in Paris, and, consequently, likes to meet his countrymen."

"In that case," said Streeter, "he is probably well acquainted with the customs of the place!"

"Father!" returned Davison; "he has become so much of a Frenchman—he has been so contaminated, if I may put it that way—that I believe quite recently he was either principal or second in a duel. By the way, which was it, Harmon?"

"Merely a second," answered the other.

"I don't believe in dueling myself," continued Davison. "It seems to me an idiotic custom, and so futile."

"I don't agree with you," replied Streeter, curtly. "There is no reason why a duel should be futile, and there seem to be many reasons why a duel might be fought. There are many things worse than crimes, which exist in all countries, and for which there is no remedy except calling a man out; misdeemeanors, if I may so term them, that the law takes no cognizance of; treachery, for instance—a person pretending to be a man's friend, and then the first chance he gets stabbing him in the back."

Harmon nodded his approval of these sentiments, while Davison said, jauntily:

"Oh, I don't know about that! It seems to me these things, which I suppose undoubtedly exist, should not be made important by taking much notice of them. What will you have to drink, Streeter?"

"Bring me a liqueur of brandy," said Streeter to the garcon who stood ready to take the order.

When the waiter returned with a small glass, into which he poured the brandy with the deftness of a Frenchman, filling it so that not a drop more could be added, and yet without allowing the glass to overflow, Streeter pulled out his purse.

"No, no!" cried Davison; "you are not going to pay for this—you are drinking with me."

"I pay for my own drinks," said Streeter, surlily.

"Not while I invite you to drink with me!" protested the critic. "I pay for this brandy."

"Very well; take it, then!" said Streeter, picking up the little glass and dashing the contents in the face of Davison.

Davison took out his handkerchief.

"What the devil do you mean by that, Streeter?" he asked, as the color mounted to his brow.

Streeter took out his card and penciled a word or two on the pasteboard.

"There," he said, "is my Paris address. If you do not know what I mean by that, ask your friend here; he will inform you."

And with that the novelist arose, bowed to the two, and departed.

When he returned to his hotel, after a stroll along the brilliantly-lighted

boulevards, he found waiting for him Mr. Harmon and a Frenchman.

"I had no idea you would come so soon," said Streeter, "otherwise I would not have kept you waiting."

"It does not matter," replied Harmon; "we have not waited long. Affairs of this kind require prompt action. An insult lasts but twenty-four hours, and my friend and principal has no desire to put you to the inconvenience of repeating your action of this evening. We are taking it for granted that you have a friend prepared to act for you; for your conduct appeared to be premeditated."

"You are quite right," answered Streeter; "I have two friends to whom I shall be pleased to introduce you. Come this way, if you will be so kind."

The preliminaries were speedily arranged, and the meeting was to take place next morning at daylight, with pistols.

Now that everything was settled the prospect did not look quite so pleasant to Streeter as it had done when he left London. Davison had asked for no explanation, but that of course could be accounted for, because this critical sneak must be well aware of the reason of the insult. Still, Streeter had rather expected that he would perhaps have pretended ignorance, and on receiving enlightenment might have avoided a meeting by apologizing.

Again, Streeter resolved to make a night of it. He left his friends to arrange for a carriage, and see to all that was necessary, while he donned his war-paint and departed for a gathering to which he had been invited, and where he was to meet many of his countrymen and countrywomen in a fashionable part of Paris.

His hostess appeared to be overjoyed to see him.

"You are so late," she said, "that I was afraid something had occurred that would keep you from coming altogether."

"Nothing could have prevented me from coming," said Streeter, gallantly, "where Mrs. Woodford was hostess."

"Oh, that is very nice of you, Mr. Streeter," answered the lady; "but I must not stand here talking with you, for I have promised to introduce you to Miss Neville, who wishes very much to meet you. She is a great admirer of yours and has read all your books."

"There are not very many of them," said Streeter, with a laugh; "and, as such as they are, I hope Miss Neville thinks more of them than I do myself."

"Oh, we all know how modest authors are!" replied his hostess, leading him away to be introduced.

Miss Neville was young and pretty; and she was evidently pleased to meet the rising young author.

"I have long wanted to see you," she said, "to have a talk with you about your books."

"You are very kind," said Streeter, "but perhaps we might choose something more profitable to talk about?"

"I am not sure of that. Perhaps you have been accustomed to hear only the nice things people say about you. That is the misfortune of many authors."

"It is a misfortune," said Streeter.

"What a writer needs is somebody to tell him the truth."

"Ab!" said Miss Neville, "that is another thing I am not so sure about. Mrs. Woodford has told you, I suppose, that I have read all your books. Did she add that I detested them?"

Even Streeter was not able to conceal the fact that this remark caused him some surprise. He laughed uneasily and said:

"On the contrary, Mrs. Woodford led me to believe that you had liked them."

The girl leaned back in her chair and looked at him with half-closed eyes.

"Of course," she said, "Mrs. Woodford does not know. It is not likely that I would tell her I detested your books while I asked for an introduction to you. She took it for granted that I meant to say pleasant things to you, whereas I had made up my mind to do the exact reverse. No one would be more shocked than Mrs. Woodford—unless, perhaps, it is yourself. If she knew I was going to speak frankly with you."

"I am not shocked," said the young man, seriously; "I recognize that there

is nothing more needful than to tell the truth."

"Ab!" said Miss Neville, "that is another thing I am not so sure about. Mrs. Woodford has told you, I suppose, that I have read all your books. Did she add that I detested them?"

Even Streeter was not able to conceal the fact that this remark caused him some surprise. He laughed uneasily and said:

"On the contrary, Mrs. Woodford led me to believe that you had liked them."

The girl leaned back in her chair and looked at him with half-closed eyes.

"Of course," she said, "Mrs. Woodford does not know. It is not likely that I would tell her I detested your books while I asked for an introduction to you. She took it for granted that I meant to say pleasant things to you, whereas I had made up my mind to do the exact reverse. No one would be more shocked than Mrs. Woodford—unless, perhaps, it is yourself. If she knew I was going to speak frankly with you."

"I am not shocked," said the young man, seriously; "I recognize that there

is nothing more needful than to tell the truth."

Even Streeter was not able to conceal the fact that this remark caused him some surprise. He laughed uneasily and said:

"On the contrary, Mrs. Woodford led me to believe that you had liked them."

The girl leaned back in her chair and looked at him with half-closed eyes.

"Of course," she said, "Mrs. Woodford does not know. It is not likely that I would tell her I detested your books while I asked for an introduction to you. She took it for granted that I meant to say pleasant things to you, whereas I had made up my mind to do the exact reverse. No one would be more shocked than Mrs. Woodford—unless, perhaps, it is yourself. If she knew I was going to speak frankly with you."

"I am not shocked," said the young man, seriously; "I recognize that there

is nothing more needful than to tell the truth."

Even Streeter was not able to conceal the fact that this remark caused him some surprise. He laughed uneasily and said:

"On the contrary, Mrs. Woodford led me to believe that you had liked them."

The girl leaned back in her chair and looked at him with half-closed eyes.

"Of course," she said, "Mrs. Woodford does not know. It is not likely that I would tell her I detested your books while I asked for an introduction to you. She took it for granted that I meant to say pleasant things to you, whereas I had made up my mind to do the exact reverse. No one would be more shocked than Mrs. Woodford—unless, perhaps, it is yourself. If she knew I was going to speak frankly with you."

"I am not shocked," said the young man, seriously; "I recognize that there

is nothing more needful than to tell the truth."

Even Streeter was not able to conceal the fact that this remark caused him some surprise. He laughed uneasily and said:

"On the contrary, Mrs. Woodford led me to believe that you had liked them."

The girl leaned back in her chair and looked at him with half-closed eyes.

"Of course," she said, "Mrs. Woodford does not know. It is not likely that I would tell her I detested your books while I asked for an introduction to you. She took it for granted that I meant to say pleasant things to you, whereas I had made up my mind to do the exact reverse. No one would be more shocked than Mrs. Woodford—unless, perhaps, it is yourself. If she knew I was going to speak frankly with you."

"I am not shocked," said the young man, seriously; "I recognize that there

is nothing more needful than to tell the truth."

Even Streeter was not able to conceal the fact that this remark caused him some surprise. He laughed uneasily and said:

"On the contrary, Mrs. Woodford led me to believe that you had liked them."

The girl leaned back in her chair and looked at him with half-closed eyes.

"Of course," she said, "Mrs. Woodford does not know. It is not likely that I would tell her I detested your books while I asked for an introduction to you. She took it for granted that I meant to say pleasant things to you, whereas I had made up my mind to do the exact reverse. No one would be more shocked than Mrs. Woodford—unless, perhaps, it is yourself. If she knew I was going to speak frankly with you."

"I am not shocked," said the young man, seriously; "I recognize that there

is nothing more needful than to tell the truth."

Even Streeter was not able to conceal the fact that this remark caused him some surprise. He laughed uneasily and said:

"On the contrary, Mrs. Woodford led me to believe that you had liked them."

The girl leaned back in her chair and looked at him with half-closed eyes.

"Of course," she said, "Mrs. Woodford does not know. It is not likely that I would tell her I detested your books while I asked for an introduction to you. She took it for granted that I meant to say pleasant things to you, whereas I had made up my mind to do the exact reverse. No one would be more shocked than Mrs. Woodford—unless, perhaps, it is yourself. If she knew I was going to speak frankly with you."

"I am not shocked," said the young man, seriously; "I recognize that there

is nothing more needful than to tell the truth."

Even Streeter was not able to conceal the fact that this remark caused him some surprise. He laughed uneasily and said:

"On the contrary, Mrs. Woodford led me to believe that you had liked them."

The girl leaned back in her chair and looked at him with half-closed eyes.

"Of course," she said, "Mrs. Woodford does not know. It is not likely that I would tell her I detested your books while I asked for an introduction to you. She took it for granted that I meant to say pleasant things to you, whereas I had made up my mind to do the exact reverse. No one would be more shocked than Mrs. Woodford—unless, perhaps, it is yourself. If she knew I was going to speak frankly with you."

"I am not shocked," said the young man, seriously; "I recognize that there

is nothing more needful than to tell the truth."

Even Streeter was not able to conceal the fact that this remark caused him some surprise. He laughed uneasily and said:

"On the contrary, Mrs. Woodford led me to believe that you had liked them."

The girl leaned back in her chair and looked at him with half-closed eyes.

"Of course," she said, "Mrs. Woodford does not know. It is not likely that I would tell her I detested your books while I asked for an introduction to you. She took it for granted that I meant to say pleasant things to you, whereas I had made up my mind to do the exact reverse. No one would be more shocked than Mrs. Woodford—unless, perhaps, it is yourself. If she knew I was going to speak frankly with you."

"I am not shocked," said the young man, seriously; "I recognize that there

is nothing more needful than to tell the truth."

Even Streeter was not able to conceal the fact that this remark caused him some surprise. He laughed uneasily and said:

"On the contrary, Mrs. Woodford led me to believe that you had liked them."

The girl leaned back in her chair and looked at him with half-closed eyes.

"Of course," she said, "Mrs. Woodford does not know. It is not likely that I would tell her I detested your books while I asked for an introduction to you. She took it for granted that I meant to say pleasant things to you, whereas I had made up my mind to do the exact reverse. No one would be more shocked than Mrs. Woodford—unless, perhaps, it is yourself. If she knew I was going to speak frankly with you."

"I am not shocked," said the young man, seriously; "I recognize that there

is nothing more needful than to tell the truth."

Even Streeter was not able to conceal the fact that this remark caused him some surprise. He laughed uneasily and said:

"On the contrary, Mrs. Woodford led me to believe that you had liked them."

The girl leaned back in her chair and looked at him with half-closed eyes.

"Of course," she said, "Mrs. Woodford does not know. It is not likely that I would tell her I detested your books while I asked for an introduction to you. She took it for granted that I meant to say pleasant things to you, whereas I had made up my mind to do the exact reverse. No one would be more shocked than Mrs. Woodford—unless, perhaps, it is yourself. If she knew I was going to speak frankly with you."

"I am not shocked," said the young man, seriously; "I recognize that there

is nothing more needful than to tell the truth."

Even Streeter was not able to conceal the fact that this remark caused him some surprise. He laughed uneasily and said:

"On the contrary, Mrs. Woodford led me to believe that you had liked them."

The girl leaned back in her chair and looked at him with half-closed eyes.

STANFORD, KY., - AUGUST 11, 1893

E. C. WALTON, Business Manager

PERSONAL POINTS.

Mrs. B. F. Routh is visiting friends at Lancaster.

Miss Sadie Lillard is with friends in Lawrenceburg.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hays are with relatives in Garfield.

Miss Anne Shanks has gone to Shelia to visit Miss Mary Pickens.

Mrs. Julia Dunn is spending the week with friends in Danville.

Messrs. R. C. Warren and P. M. McRoberts are attending court at Elizabethtown.

Mrs. Will Moreland and Mrs. P. W. Green and Maggie are at Green Briar Springs.

Mr. J. T. Waller is now pulling the throttle on the passenger runs on this division.

Mr. and Mrs. Forestus Reid and Miss Josephine Reid left for the World's Fair Tuesday.

John Suyler has gone to Paducah where he has secured a position as salesman in a big shoe house.

Mr. W. R. Manier, of Nashville, has joined his wife and family at Hon. John S. Owsley's. Miss Emma Owsley continues very ill.

Supt. J. I. McKinney, of the L. & N. with headquarters at Montgomery, Ala., has joined his wife here and they are guests of A. A. McKinney.

Misses Jessie Barnard, of Louisville, and Rose Cleggland, of Danville, with Mr. J. H. Cleggland, of Bourbon, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Eastland.

Mrs. Ophelia Thompson, Miss Clara Welch, Misses Mary Clay and Ophelia Thompson and Thomas Thompson are guests of Capt. and Mrs. E. T. Recheter.

Misses Nannie Hume, of Richmond, and Annie Bright, of Hubble, who have been visiting Misses Susie and Bess Woods, have gone to spend a short time with Miss Annie Engleman.

Mr. T. F. Stink left for Needles, Cal., Wednesday to settle up his affairs there and return to Kentucky. His road has made a large reduction in its force to certain expenses and he is among the retired.

Rev. Ben Helm took his mother to Elizabethtown yesterday to visit relatives, and from there he will go to the Christian Alliance Convention at Chicago. He will not attend the fair till it is settled not to open it on Sunday.

Mrs. Gus Hoffmann and the handsome and charming Mrs. Little, of St. Louis, were down from Craft Orchard Springs, Tuesday. Quite a pleasant crowd is at the springs now, including Mrs. Little's sister, Mrs. Martin, also of St. Louis.

Col. and Mrs. T. P. Hill, Mrs. A. C. Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Paxton are enjoying the healthgiving waters of Russell Springs. This is the second visit of the colonel and his wife this season, so greatly are they pleased with the place.

CITY AND VICINITY.

A few ice chests left, will sell at cost. W. H. Warren & Co.

It is now "the thing" for a lady to tip her hat to the gentlemen she knows.

BRIGHT FERRILL'S case, for attempted bribery in elections, was continued till Saturday.

Follow the crowd Monday and you will find the place to spend your money. W. H. Higgins.

TEACHERS who attend the Institute next week will find pleasant board and lodging by application to Mrs. Annie Burke.

FOR SALE.—My combined saddle and harness pony at public sale on Monday next. Long time with good note. Arthur Hubbard.

SOUVENIR FREE.—If you are going to the World's Fair, get a ticket from Danks, the Jeweler, entitling you to a souvenir of the exposition. See my re-daction ad.

Hiram Markham, a Casey county tough, got on Capt. Delph's train to run things. The conductor attempted to quiet him, but he grew more boisterous and finally attacked the man with the punch, who promptly manned him over the head with his lantern. This settled him for awhile and then he began to break out the car windows. The conductor went for him again, when he jumped from the train, fast as it was going. Fearing the man was killed Capt. Delph stopped and searched for him in vain, but the next day he turned up in Lebanon but little the worse from his experience.

PROLIFIC.—Caline Benia has again startled the community. Some time ago she produced triplets and the Cincinnati Enquirer gave her \$100. Now she has a 16-pound child which is her 17th child. Richmond Climax.

Miss Virginia Bowman delightfully entertained a number of her friends Wednesday evening at Mr. Forestus Reid's elegant home. Dancing and other amusements were enjoyed and an elegant lunch was served. Mrs. Maggie Portman furnished the music for the occasion.

AN excursion to the World's Fair for the benefit of the Christian Orphans' Home will leave Louisville by the O. & M. at 7:40 A. M., Monday, under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Munnell. For \$14 a round-trip ticket and room rent in the Tower Hotel for eight days will be given where meals can be had at 15 to 50c. This is about as cheap a chance to go as will be offered.

TAKE your repairs to Danks, the Jeweler.

TRY the 30 days system. McKinney Bros.

YOUR account is ripe, ready and waiting. Please call and settle. W. H. Warren & Co.

YOUR account has been due and ready since July 1st. Call and settle by cash or note. A. R. Penny.

You may expect a call from me if you do not call yourself and settle at once. We want what you owe us. Severance & Son.

WALNUT and oak eight day clocks \$2.50; nickel alarm 75c; everything in my line in proportion. Danks, the Jeweler. See big ad.

COL. D. G. SLAUGHTER writes that Green Briar now has a large crowd of guests. 33 arrivals last week and 22 up to this time this week.

WE would call attention to A. R. Penny's clearance sale of watches, clocks, silverware and everything in my line. Now is the time to buy at slaughter prices for cash.

THE epulpa and roof of the court-house are being placed in mourning. At least the coat of black paint that is being applied gives it that appearance. The county judge hasn't much of an eye for the beautiful, and red is no prettier to him than any other color.

MY accounts are due 1st day of July and January and will be glad to run accounts with those who pay promptly when due, but those who cannot and do not pay their bills when due, will please not ask it. I cannot run business on promises. J. K. Van Arsdale.

Just after we had gone to press Monday evening, we received this dispatch from John Bright, Jr.: "Gray's precinct voted 250 against whisky and 78 for." With such a majority favoring the suppression of saloons, it is hoped that after voting against them being legalized, the people will see that the blind tiger men are given their deserts.

Supt. J. I. McKinney was called to Montgomery yesterday by a dispatch stating that his presence was necessary to see that the proper steps were taken by the L. & N. to assist in the enforcement of the quarantine against Pneumonia Mobile and Montgomery. A shipload of cholera is anchored in the bay near Pensacola.

THE chairman of the county committee, R. B. Gentry, with J. A. Chappell, David Moore, J. J. McKinney, W. A. Carson and S. A. Middleton, members of it, met Wednesday and after examining the returns, declared Harvey Helm, Esq., the democratic candidate for the legislature. Only two errors were discovered in the vote as given by this paper Tuesday, and they reduced M. E. North's vote to 165 and increased Helm's majority over both to 57.

Mr. W. F. McClary passed a creditable examination and has received from the board at Frankfort a certificate of his qualifications for the office of superintendent. The forms of the law having been complied with, he is now before the democrats for re-nomination, satisfied that if they will examine his record in office and out, they will endorse him at the primary. He has been faithful and true to duty and it seems to be the general feeling that he should be given another term without opposition from any quarter.

IN advocating the adoption of the cash system, the Harroldshurg Democrat utters a whole volume of wisdom in these sentences, which we commend to those who prefer to do a large business on credit to a smaller for cash. "It is all nonsense to say that the merchant who abandons the credit system will lose his trade; he had better lose his trade than gradually see his capital dwindle and throw away the labor of a lifetime. A small cash business on a small capital turned over many times is better than a large credit business, requiring a large capital and accumulating its inevitable burden of bad debts."

Hiram Markham, a Casey county tough, got on Capt. Delph's train to run things. The conductor attempted to quiet him, but he grew more boisterous and finally attacked the man with the punch, who promptly manned him over the head with his lantern. This settled him for awhile and then he began to break out the car windows. The conductor went for him again, when he jumped from the train, fast as it was going. Fearing the man was killed Capt. Delph stopped and searched for him in vain, but the next day he turned up in Lebanon but little the worse from his experience.

WILL HANFORD, Green Hanford, Bill Blakely and Joe Hayden, all colored, for running small boys with rocks and sticks, were each given four days on the rock pile by Judge Carson.

PROLIFIC.—Caline Benia has again startled the community. Some time ago she produced triplets and the Cincinnati Enquirer gave her \$100. Now she has a 16-pound child which is her 17th child. Richmond Climax.

Miss Virginia Bowman delightfully entertained a number of her friends Wednesday evening at Mr. Forestus Reid's elegant home. Dancing and other amusements were enjoyed and an elegant lunch was served. Mrs. Maggie Portman furnished the music for the occasion.

AN excursion to the World's Fair for the benefit of the Christian Orphans' Home will leave Louisville by the O. & M. at 7:40 A. M., Monday, under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Munnell. For \$14 a round-trip ticket and room rent in the Tower Hotel for eight days will be given where meals can be had at 15 to 50c. This is about as cheap a chance to go as will be offered.

TAKE your repairs to Danks, the Jeweler.

TRY the 30 days system. McKinney Bros.

YOUR account is ripe, ready and waiting. Please call and settle. W. H. Warren & Co.

YOUR account has been due and ready since July 1st. Call and settle by cash or note. A. R. Penny.

THE Kentucky Central will run an excursion from Stanford to the Deering Camp Meeting next Sunday, leaving at 5:25 A. M., and returning that night. Fare \$1.50 for the round-trip.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

—Miss Margaret Swope, a sister of Mrs. Eliza Dawson, died at her home, Tuesday, aged 73, of inflammation of the bowels. She was a deaf mute and had been sickly all her life.

—Rev. W. E. Arnold was called to Danville Tuesday to conduct the funeral service of Robert G. Luce, who died of typhoid fever in Nashville, Tenn., on the morning of the 7th. Mr. Luce was the son of Myron Luce, of Hubble, and was well-known in this county. About two years ago he went south to engage in the drug business and had been in Nashville about a year. He was 44 years of age and for many years had been a devoted member of the Methodist church.

—Mr. David Swope, father of the late Col. A. M. Swope, died Wednesday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Miss Kate Swope, aged 87 years. He was a man of iron constitution and nerve and up to the tragic death of his favorite son, was one of the most active for his age in the country. He began to go down then and his mind becoming affected, it became weaker and weaker till it went out almost entirely. At times he was dangerous, but the family would not permit his confinement in a lunatic asylum. His religious views and those of his son, Armp, were identical. He believed in the existence of a God, but not in a hereafter. Mr. Swope was an honest, upright man and raised a large family of children, nearly all of whom are living. The remains were interred in Buffalo cemetery yesterday, making three burials there in two days.

—Mrs. Mary Cobb Hocker died at the home of her father, Mr. Richard Cobb, Tuesday, in the 11th year of her age. Several years ago she had the grip, from which she never fully recovered and which finally degenerated into consumption and for which a stay at Asheville, N. C., and other resorts gave no relief. Mrs. Hocker was no ordinary woman. A graduate of Daughters' College and possessed of a fine mind, she was not only highly accomplished, but an excellent business woman, as the management of her affairs since her husband's death, 10 years ago, demonstrated. She was married in June, 1873, to Mr. Wm. S. Hocker and to them two children were born, Richard Cobb and Wm. S., both of whom are living to feel the severe loss of a mother's tender love and care. Since girlhood Mrs. Hocker has been an earnest, God-loving and God-serving member of the Christian church, foremost in every good word and work, and when the summons came she was ready and willing to go. The death scene was a real triumph over the grim monster. She called her children, parents, sisters and brother to her bedside and told them of the bliss that awaited her and urged them to strive to meet her where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are eternally at rest. In a sweet vision she could see the four sisters who had gone before, seated around the great white throne and beckoning her to join them. Thus lived and died a woman whose bright example will tell in the ages to come. Mrs. Hocker makes the fifth daughter Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cobb had to surrender to death, but they have the consolation that God has taken them to Himself, where they can join them in a short time even if their lives are unusually prolonged. May God, the only giver of true consolation, sustain them and all affected by this death. A song and prayer at the house, followed by a short and impressive service by Eld. W. L. Williams, assisted by Elder W. E. Ellis, at the grave in Buffalo Cemetery, and the remains were laid away by the side of those of the husband to await the resurrection morn, in the presence of a large concourse of friends, who literally covered the mound with beautiful floral offerings.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

—THE corner stone of the Central Christian church, which is to be a handsome one, was laid at Lexington Monday.

—THE new Union church-house at Moreland will be dedicated on Sunday next, Aug. 13. Ministers of the different denominations will conduct the exercises. There will be two sermons—11 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M., with a basket dinner intervening. All are invited to come with well-filled baskets. W. L. Williams.

—Rev. C. S. Lucas continues to preach two powerful sermons daily and to urge upon sinners the importance of accepting the Savior, but so far he is disappointed in the result. There have been four admissions by baptism and three by letter, whereas he says that at any other place there would have been 50 in a congregation which paid so close and earnest attention as the one he is preaching to. Important business will cause him to leave after the Sunday night's service, when the meeting will positively close. The subject of this morning's sermon will be "Is the Faith Cure Fact or Fancy?" "Justification by Faith," at night.

—Saturday morning "Who May Partake of

the Lord's Supper?" night "Wisdom's Warnings to Worldlings," Sunday morning "Are we True to Our Plea?" night "The Christian Golden Age." Mr. Lucas has made a lasting impression on the community. He is a deep thinker, a forcible reasoner and presents what he thinks is the truth with earnestness and clearness.

DANVILLE.

—The drouth continues in this section and crops are suffering terribly. There is great danger from fires.

—Mrs. B. G. Boyle won the handsome chair offered by Welsh & Wiseman for the nearest guess to the attendance at the Danville Fair. It was 7,413 and she guessed 7,411.

—Miss Allie Handman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Handman, formerly of this city, died at the home of her parents, in Lexington, Monday afternoon, of consumption.

—Judge Alex Anderson, City Recorder, is very sick with flux. Mr. Ed Sibold has accepted a position as salesman with A. E. Gibbons and will pay special attention to the Lincoln trade.

—Superintendent Rawlings announces that the Boyle County Teachers' Institute (white) will convene in Danville at the common school building, Monday, Aug. 28, and continue in session for five days.

—Nelson Wingate, one of the oldest citizens of Boyle county, died at the Yankee Hotel in Perryville, Monday morning at 6 o'clock, of the infirmities incidental to old age. Mr. Wingate had been in bad health for a long time. He was in the 87th year of his age.

—There is nothing doing in wheat on the local market. Forty-seven cents is about the price offered for No. 2. John Tewmey & Son sold to Martin, Thompson & Co., of New Orleans, 42 extra good fat sugar mule at \$150 to be delivered Sept. 1. B. G. Fox & Co. sold to Jack Spratly, of Dredron, Va., a four-year-old New York saddler for \$250; to McFerran & McFerran, of Queensboro, a 4-year-old harness mare for \$285 and to L. H. Hudson a harness mare for \$300.—Advocate.

—Monte Christo won the big saddle purse at Nicholasville, Tuesday, Gay Bros.' Highland Denmark second, Mr. E. P. Woods Eagle Bird third, and Crenshaw's Monte Christo, Jr. fourth. There were 16 entries.

—Moses Kahn, the stock buyer, is said to have gone where the woodbine twine, leaving 5,000 sheep, 1,000 cattle and 1,000 hoggs unpaid for to Bourbon farmers alone. He bought in the spring and since then cattle have gone down \$10 a head, sheep \$1.50 and hogs 25¢ a pound, so it is a little wonder that he skipped.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. S. CARPENTER.

At the well-known old stand of J. B. Green, in Hustonville, - Kentucky, would be glad to see his numerous friends, and show them his stock of goods consisting of Furniture, Saddlery, Hardware, Buggies and Farming Implements. Give him a call.

For Sale Privately.

A small place of TWENTY ACRES, with COLE HOUSE of five rooms. All outbuildings necessary in good repair. A fine orchard with small fruit of all kinds. 4 miles from Danville and one mile from Junction City on the Hustonville pike. MRS. SALLIE SHIPMAN, Shelby City, Boyle Co., Ky.

MRS. J. F. DUNN,

TEACHER of VOICE CULTURE, AND PIANO.

STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

Chorus Class and Sight-Reading Class. Free.

SPLendid FARM.

For Sale Cheap Privately. I will sell privately.

My Splendid Farm of 150 Acres, situated 1/2 mile South of Stanford. This farm is in a high state of cultivation and has plenty of the best of water. All in grass but 40 acres. Has the very best of improvements.

W. H. HIGGINS, Stanford, Ky.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

As Executor of John M. McRoberts, Sr., I will sell at public auction on the premises on

Saturday, August 26th, 1893, Beginning at 2 p.m.

Two Houses and Lots.

They will be offered first separately and then as a whole, the bid being accepted which will bring the most money. At the same time and place, I will sell the personality, consisting of

Furniture, Buggy, Garden Tools,

Farming Implements, Set of Carpenter's Tools,

Cabin Mill, 75 feet of Hose, &c. Terms—\$1,000 down, one-third cash, balance in monthly installments, with interest, 5% and under, cash, over that amount 6% days, secured and with interest.

W. H. HIGGINS, Executor.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, as agent and attorney in fact of the heirs of John M. Hays, deceased, will on

Wednesday, Aug. 30, '93, On the premises at public outcry call to the highest and best bidder

SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL

Published Every Tuesday and Friday
—AT—
\$2 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
—When not so paid \$2.50 will be charged.

A SINGLE SUBJECT

Treated of in the President's Message to Congress.

THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Cleveland Earnestly Recommends the Prompt Repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchasing Law of 1890, Which He Says Is Responsible For Our Present Unfortunate Financial Flight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The following is the president's message to the extra session of congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together the people's representatives in congress, to end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they are charged, present evils may be mitigated, and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side.

Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended, because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and less and failure have invaded every branch of business.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation, touching the purchase and coining of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under the statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold and silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be reissued.

It is, however, declared in the act to be "The established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law." This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation, usurious gains payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1890, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchased, to the amount of more than \$147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncollected and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1890, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion, amounted to a little more than \$34,000,000, and that during the same period about \$69,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached upon.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted other and more avaricious nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected, is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1890, amounted to more than \$27,000,000.

Between the 1st of July, 1890, and the 15th of July, 1890, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than \$132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than \$47,000,000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligation, so far as

such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result silver-hands.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government can not make its flat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money, by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses to add new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have.

It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand, were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortunes of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding, or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values; but the wage earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than 30 years ago when a wide range of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who because of their womb and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maximum given twice who gives quickly is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business in the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that certain counsels will prevail and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears.

Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its negligence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disputation experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

It was my purpose to submit a bill in special session early in the coming September, that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, so large a majority of the people as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects, be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 7, 1890.

FINANCIAL SCARE.

A Rumor on Several Banks That Did Not Last Long.

WHEELING, Aug. 8.—As a result of the scare created by the assignment of the Exchange bank, a run began on several other banks in the city as soon as they opened their doors yesterday morning. It did not last long. The run was made by small depositors and when they saw the business men depositing as usual they recovered their senses and the panic was soon over.

In the afternoon many deposited the money they had drawn in the morning. Business men made a special effort to show their confidence in the bank. The result was that in every bank the city the deposits exceeded the withdrawals. Confidence is completely restored here.

MEANS BUSINESS.

Buy your school books and school supplies of all kinds at A. R. Penny's.

Watches, clocks and jewelry repaired and warranted. Engraving a specialty at A. R. Penny's.

The soda water syrup at A. R. Penny's are made with pure fruit juices and are delightful. Try them.

O. P. HUFFMAN

Is a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democratic party. He would appreciate your vote.

JOHN M. JOHNSON

Is a candidate for Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

W. F. MCCLARY

Is a candidate for Superintendent of Public Schools for Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democracy.

J. A. GIVENS

Is a candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

DINK FARMER

Is a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democracy.

G. W. DEBORD

Is a candidate for Assessor, subject to the action of the Democracy.

M. F. ELKIN,

Is a candidate for Assessor, subject to the action of the Democracy.

JNO. BRIGHT

Is a Candidate for Assessor, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

E. D. KENNEDY,

Is a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to action of the Democracy.

W. L. DAWSON,

Is a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democracy.

JOHN BAILEY,

Is a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the old Jeffersonian democracy.

JOHN B. MERSHON

Is a Candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democracy.

W. W. HAYS,

Is a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democracy.

PETER HAMPTON,

Is a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democracy.

SAM M. OWENS,

Is a candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

T. D. NEWLAND,

Is a candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

T. J. HATCHER

Is a Candidate for Jailer of Lincoln County and asks his friends not to commit themselves to any one else, as he is forced to stay at home and work. His candidacy is subject to the action of the Democratic party.

MILLINERY.

I have removed from the city with above line of Millinery which I will sell for a small profit. Goods left over, as fresh as this season's goods, from last season, I will sell at

COST FOR THE CASH ONLY.

The reason I do this is to reduce my stock of goods so I will be able to sell out my business at the first opportunity.

I continually invite the ladies to call and examine my goods. I also sell a share of their portion, etc. MRS. L. M. MILLER, Stanford, Ky.

STANFORD

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE.

At John Mandee's new brick on Beale street, by

J. W. RAMSEY, Pro'r.

Who will at all times be glad to accommodate all with good rigs at reasonable rates. My livery will meet all K. C. trains.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Come to Rowland for first-class work. Cabinet size only \$1 per dozen, Card \$1. I will make negatives at 15c each, and will make prints and enlargements at 25c each. Hoping the citizens will take advantage of these rates and encourage me in my good works.

FRANK CORDIER.

Frank Cordier, Stanford, Ky.

The Pecos Valley.

The finest fruit belt of New Mexico. No fall in crops under irrigation if properly attended to. All fruits grown in California may be grown in New Mexico, except grapes and lemons. Land from \$2 to \$10 per acre, to be paid in 10 years, at 6 per cent. Call on or address,

R. C. MORGAN, D. S. S.

Stanford, Ky.

NEW RIGS AND HORSES

Have been purchased and nothing but first-class animals will leave the stable.

GIVE THEM A CALL.

7

CRAB ORCHARD

SPRINGS.

This famed Summer Resort, with its

Healing Waters and Restful Surroundings.

Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

For Health and pleasure seekers will find this

AN ADMIRABLE PLACE

To recover their wonted health and energies and at the same time secure quiet, home-like fare at

Reasonable Rates.

Price of Board from \$2 to \$2 per week.

For further information apply to

GUS HOFMANN,

Crab Orchard, Lincoln County, Ky.

Rock Bottom Prices. Prompt

personal attention given to repair work.

One call will convince you that this is the place to trade.

NOTICE!

We will Deliver ICE Every Morning at 1-2c per lb.

In Stanford and Rowland and by 50 lbs, 100 lbs, and 200 lbs per ton lbs. We are very thankful for past patronage and would request its continuance. Will deliver from 4 to 6 pm.

MRS. JANE BARROW & CO.

DR. W. B. PENNY

Dentist.

Office South side Main street, in office recently vacated by Dr. L. F. Huffman, Stanford, Ky.

JOHN B. DeNARDI,